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IS 2195 (1964): Code for inland packaging of man-made fibre fabrics and man-made fibre yarns [TXD 31: Man-Made Fibres, Cotton and their Products]



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IS : 2195 - 1964

Indian Standard

CODE FOR INLAND PACKAGING
OF MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS AND
MAN-MADE FIBRE YARNS

UDC 677.4:621.798



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INDIAN STANDARDS INSTITUTION
MANAK BHAVAN, 9 BAHADUR SHAH ZAFAR MARG
NEW DELHI 1

Price Rs 2.00

December 1964

AMENDMENT NO. 1 AUGUST 1966
TO
IS : 2195-1964 CODE FOR INLAND PACKAGING OF
MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS AND
MAN-MADE FIBRE YARNS

Alterations

(*Clause 4.4, lines 3, 4 and 5, second sentence*) — Substitute the following for the existing sentence:

‘ The cones shall be packed in cartons of corrugated board or grey board or any other board having equivalent properties, either individually or in multiples of not exceeding four. In the event of multiple cones being packed in a carton, they shall be well separated by the use of cardboard separators. ’

[*Clause 5.1(c)*] — Substitute ‘ Commercial weight ’ for ‘ Net weight ’.

Indian Standard

CODE FOR INLAND PACKAGING OF MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS AND MAN-MADE FIBRE YARNS

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Indian Standard

CODE FOR INLAND PACKAGING OF MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS AND MAN-MADE FIBRE YARNS

0. FOREWORD

0.1 This Indian Standard was adopted by the Indian Standards Institution on 7 August 1964, after the draft finalized by the Man-Made Fibre and Fabric Sectional Committee, had been approved by the Textile Division Council.

0.2 Packing plays a very important part in the safe transport of goods and their storage and marketing. Proper packaging with appropriate quality of packing materials protects the goods from the hazards of transit, provides for easier handling and preserves the contents from infestation and other deterioration. This code gives details of inland packaging of man-made fibre fabrics and man-made fibre yarns which would ensure adequate protection to the contents of the bale or case.

1. SCOPE

1.1 This code prescribes the method of packaging man-made fibre fabrics and man-made fibre yarns intended for inland transport by rail or road. Section 1 of the code deals with packaging of man-made fibre fabrics and Section 2 deals with the packaging of man-made fibre yarns.

SECTION 1 MAN-MADE FIBRE FABRICS

2. PACKING PROCEDURE

2.1 Grey Cloth in Bales

2.1.1 Plait and fold each piece of cloth. Take a sufficient number of such pieces and arrange them on the table of the baling press over layers of packing materials listed in Table 1, arranging all layers in such a manner that when the bale is finally made up, the material listed first forms the innermost layer and the material listed last forms the outermost layer. Place similar layers of packing materials over the top of

the bale. The packing materials shall be in sound, clean and dry condition and shall be of sufficient size to cover the bale with adequate overlaps on all sides.

TABLE 1 LIST OF PACKING MATERIALS

(Clause 2.1.1)

Sl. No.	MATERIAL	LAYERS	CONFORMING TO
1	Kraft paper	Single	A-5
2	Polyethylene film or cellophane paper	Single	A-1 or A-9
3	Hessian-lined kraft paper	Single	A-2
	or		
	Light weight hessian	Single	A-3
	or		
	Matting (or <i>chattai</i>)	Single	—
4	Cloth heavy cee	Single	A-4

2.1.2 Press the bale to form a rigid bale.

NOTE — The bale should be sufficiently rigid so that it does not itself sag nor do its contents slip.

2.1.3 While the bale is under pressure, sew the layer of cloth heavy cee around the bale with 3-ply double jute twine of adequate strength, taking care not to pierce the inner wrappings during stitching. Bind the bale (over wooden slats) at right angles to its length with 0.9 mm thick (or 20 SWG) and minimum 12.5 mm wide, flat steel strips (or hoops) conforming to the requirements of A-6 so that:

- the strips nearest the edges of the bale are approximately 15 cm away from the respective edges of the bale,
- the other strips are positioned in such a manner that the distance between any two successive strips is not more than 30 cm, and
- the strips are drawn taut and the loose ends of each fastened (by rivets or other suitable means) and the joints so formed wrapped in pieces of hessian.

2.2 Grey Cloth in Cases

2.2.1 Plait and fold each piece of cloth or wrap it on wooden rollers or cardboard tubes of suitable size and thickness, and place a sufficient

number of them in a wooden packing case conforming to the requirements of A-7, which is lined with:

- a) one layer of kraft paper or sulphite paper, and
- b) one layer of hessian-lined kraft paper or two layers of waterproof paper or one layer of polyethylene film.

The kraft paper or sulphite paper shall form the inner layer, and hessian-lined kraft paper or waterproof paper or polyethylene film shall form the outer layer, when the case is fully lined up with packing materials. The packing materials shall be of sufficient size to fully cover the contents of the case. They shall be in sound, clean and dry condition and shall conform to the applicable requirements of Appendix A. If necessary, the voids in the case may be stuffed with paper cuttings so as to prevent undue movement of the contents.

2.2.2 Fold the packing materials over the contents of the case so as to overlap to an extent of at least 10 cm. When the outer layer is polyethylene film, the overlaps should be adequate for tucking to the sides of the wooden case. Seal the waterproof paper or hessian-lined kraft paper with a suitable waterproof adhesive. Nail the lid to the case. Bind the case with at least three 'hard' grade 0.50 mm (or 25 SWG) thick and not less than 12.5 mm wide, flat steel strips (or hoops) conforming to the requirements of A-6, so that:

- a) at least two strips are positioned parallel to the battens,
- b) at least one strip is positioned at right angles to the battens, and
- c) the strips are drawn taut, and the two ends of each fastened (by rivets, or other suitable means) and the joints so formed wrapped in pieces of hessian.

2.3 Finished Cloth in Bales

2.3.1 Plait and fold each piece of cloth. Wrap each piece in materials such as strong paper, cellophane or polyethylene film, etc, which will not stain the fabric. Take a sufficient number of such pieces and arrange them on the table of the baling press over layers of packing materials listed in Table 2, arranging all layers in such a manner that when the bale is finally made up, the material listed first forms the innermost layer and the material listed last forms the outermost layer. Place similar layers of packing materials over the top of the bale. The packing materials shall be in sound, clean and dry condition and shall be of sufficient size to cover the bale with adequate overlaps on all sides.

2.3.2 Follow the procedure detailed in 2.1.2 and 2.1.3.

2.4 Finished Cloth in Cases

2.4.1 Plait and fold or wrap each piece of cloth on a wooden or cardboard roller or tube of suitable size and thickness. Wrap each piece,

TABLE 2 LIST OF PACKING MATERIALS

(Clause 2.3.1)

SL No.	MATERIAL	LAYERS	CONFORMING TO
1	Kraft paper	Double	A-5
2	Polyethylene film or cellophane paper	Single	A-1 or A-9
3	Hessian-lined kraft paper	Single	A-2
	or		
	Light weight hessian	Single	A-3
	or		
	Matting (OF CHATTAI)	Single	—
4	Cloth heavy cee	Single	A-4

roller or tube in materials such as strong paper, cellophane or polyethylene film, etc, which will not stain the fabric. Place a sufficient number of such pieces, rollers or tubes in a wooden packing case conforming to the requirements of A-7, which is lined with:

- a) one layer of kraft paper or sulphite paper, and
- b) one layer of hessian-lined kraft paper or two layers of waterproof paper or one layer of polyethylene film.

The kraft paper or sulphite paper shall form the inner layer, and hessian-lined kraft paper or waterproof paper or polyethylene film shall form the outer layer, when the case is fully lined up with packing materials. The packing materials shall be of sufficient size to fully cover the contents of the case. They shall be in sound, clean and dry condition and shall conform to the applicable requirements of Appendix A. If necessary, the voids in the case may be stuffed with paper cuttings to prevent undue movement of the contents.

2.4.2 Follow the procedure detailed in 2.2.2.

3. MARKING

3.1 Bales or wooden cases containing fabrics shall be marked with the following:

- a) Bale No./Case No.;
- b) Gross weight;
- c) Net weight;

- d) Manufacturer's name, initials or trade-mark;
- e) Destination; and
- f) Any other information required by the buyer or by the Law in force;

3.2 All markings shall be stencilled, writing with hand being not permissible.

3.3 Letters and figures shall be not less than 2.5 cm in height.

SECTION 2 MAN-MADE FIBRE YARNS

4. PACKING PROCEDURE

4.1 If the yarn is in the form of hanks, take a sufficient number of hanks and press them to form a bundle.

4.2 If the yarn is in the form of cones, wrap each cone in kraft paper conforming to A-5 or butter paper conforming to A-10 or cellophane paper conforming to A-9 or any other paper having equivalent properties.

4.3 Wrap the bundles or cakes with kraft paper conforming to A-5.

4.4 Take a sufficient number of bundles, cakes or cones and place them in a wooden case conforming to A-7, which is lined with one layer of kraft paper conforming to A-5, at the bottom. The cones shall be individually packed in cartons of corrugated board or grey board or any other board having equivalent properties. Place on the top of the bundles, cakes or cartons containing cones another layer of kraft paper conforming to A-5 with adequate overlaps so as to cover the top portion of the contents. Nail the lid to the case. Bind the case with at least three 'hard' grade 0.50 mm thick (or 25 SWG) and not less than 12.5 mm wide or two 'hard' grade 0.50 mm thick (or 25 SWG) and not less than 16 mm wide flat steel strips (or hoops) conforming to the requirements of A-6, so that:

- a) the strips are positioned parallel to the battens, and
- b) the strips are drawn taut and the two ends of each fastened (by rivets or other suitable means).

NOTE 1—The total weight of the case with its contents should not exceed 150 kg.

NOTE 2—The maximum net weight of the yarn in the case shall be 100 kg.

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5. MARKING

5.1 Wooden cases containing yarn shall be marked with indelible ink with the following information:

- a) Case No.;
- b) Gross weight;
- c) Net weight;
- d) Make up of yarn whether packed in cones, cakes or hanks;
- e) Quality of yarn;
- f) Denier of yarn;
- g) Manufacturer's name, initials or trade mark;
- h) Destination; and
- j) Any other information required by the buyer or by the Law in force.

5.2 All markings shall be stencilled, writing with hand being not permissible.

5.3 Letters and figures shall be not less than 2.5 cm in height.

APPENDIX A

(Tables 1 *and* 2 *and* *Clauses* 2.1.3, 2.2.1, 2.2.2, 2.4.1, 4.2, 4.3 *and* 4.4)

REQUIREMENTS OF PACKING MATERIALS

A-1. POLYETHYLENE FILM

A-1.1 Polyethylene film shall be of at least 40 microns in thickness and shall conform to the requirements of grade 123 of IS : 2508-1963*.

A-2. HESSIAN-LINED KRAFT PAPER

A-2.1 Hessian-lined kraft paper shall conform to the requirements of type 3 of IS : 1398-1960†.

A-3. LIGHT WEIGHT HESSIAN

A-3.1 Light weight hessian shall conform to the requirements of Type II of IS : 2818-1964‡.

*Specification for low density polyethylene film.

†Specification for packing paper, waterproof, bitumen laminated.

‡Specification for Indian Hessian (under print).

A-4. CLOTH HEAVY CEE

A-4.1 Cloth heavy cee shall comply with the requirements of Table 3.

TABLE 3 REQUIREMENTS OF CLOTH HEAVY CEE

	THREADS PER dm		WEIGHT, IN g PER SQUARE METRE	BREAKING LOAD, IN kg, ON 10.0 × 20 cm STRIPS		WEAVE
	Warp	Weft		Warp Min	Weft Min	
	68	35	675	160	180	Plain D.W.
TOLER- ANCE	±4	±2	+10 - 7.5 percent	—	—	—

A-5. KRAFT PAPER

A-5.1 Kraft paper shall conform to the requirements of grade 2 of IS : 1397-1960*.

A-6. STEEL STRIPS

A-6.1 Steel strips shall conform to the applicable requirements of IS : 1029-1956†.

A-7. PACKING CASE

A-7.1 The packing case shall conform to the requirements of either style 2 (b) or style 3 (b) packing case prescribed in IS : 1503-1960‡.

A-8. WATERPROOF PAPER

A-8.1 Waterproof paper shall conform to the requirements of type 1 of IS : 1398-1960§.

A-9. CELLOPHANE PAPER

A-9.1 Cellophane paper shall be of suitable quality as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

A-10. BUTTER PAPER

A-10.1 Butter paper shall be of suitable quality as agreed to between the buyer and the seller.

*Specification for kraft paper.

†Specification for hot rolled steel strips (baling).

‡Specification for rectangular solid wood packing cases.

§Specification for packing paper, waterproof, bitumen laminated.

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